

## Key Vocabulary

Air-raid	An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.
Anderson shelter	A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people in air-raids.
Allies	Countries (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought the Axis Powers.
Atomic bomb	A powerful weapon that uses nuclear reactions as its source of explosive energy. First used in 1945.
Axis Powers	Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.
Blackout	A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.
Blitz	A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightning war'.
Concentration camps	Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis.
Evacuation	Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid bombing.
Invasion	When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area.
Führer	German word meaning 'leader' or 'guide'. The title Hitler gave himself in 1934 when he gained absolute authority in Germany.
Gas masks	Face masks to protect people from poisonous gas attacks.
Liberated	Freed from enemy control.
Luftwaffe	The German air force during the war.
Occupied	Taken over by enemy forces.
Nazi	Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to supporters of Hitler.
Rationing	Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages.
Spitfire	A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and agility.

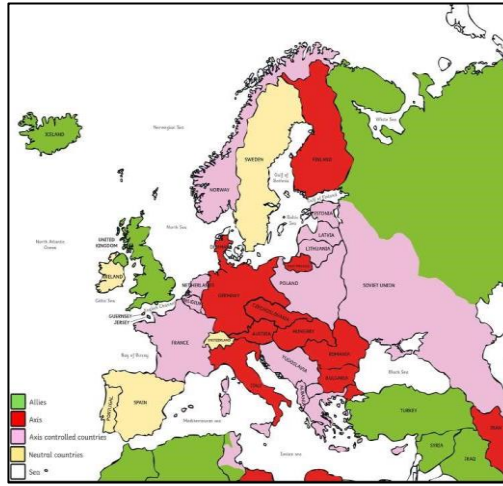
## Knowledge Organiser – World War II Local history - including The Battle of Bamber Bridge (Black History)



Winston Churchill

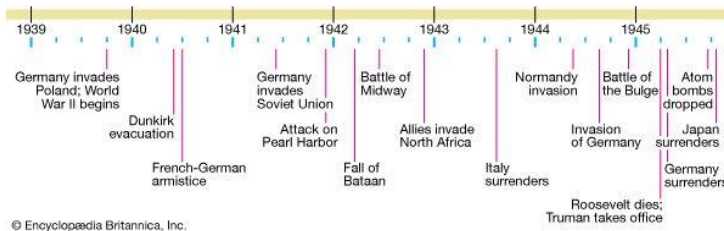


The Blitz



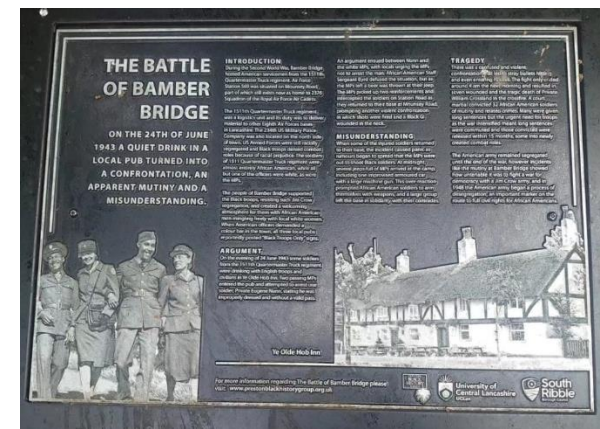
Areas of Control during World War Two – Map of Europe in 1941

### Chief Events of World War II, 1939–45



Skills specific to topic:

- S1** – Use an increasing range of common words and phrases relating to the passing of time
- S2** – Ask and answer questions choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events
- S2** – Show understanding of some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.
- S3** – Describe changes within living memory and aspects of change in national life.
- S3** – Describe events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally
- S3** – Describe significant historical events, people and places in his/her own locality.
- S4** – Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.
- S4** – Speak about how he/she has found out about the past.
- S4** – Record what he/she has learned by drawing and writing.
- S5** – Discuss the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to the national and international achievements and use some to compare aspects



### What should I already know?

- What childhood looked like in the past.
- How our Monarchy and government has changed over time.

### Useful websites

- BBC History WWII - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/>
- National Geographic WWII - <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/world-war-two/>

Main Participating Countries					
ALLIED POWERS			AXIS POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Flag	Country	Date Joined	Flag
FRANCE	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sep, 1939		GERMANY	1 <sup>st</sup> Sep, 1939	
UK	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sep, 1939		ITALY	11 <sup>th</sup> Jun, 1940	
SOVIET UNION	22 <sup>nd</sup> Jun, 1941		BULGARIA	1 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 1941	
USA	8 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 1941		JAPAN	7 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 1941	

**Concept:** Childhood, Justice and Equality

**Overarching question:** 'What was life like for children during WWII?'